

LABOR CLARION

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MEAT vs. RICE—Part II.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS AND HERMAN GUTSTADT.

(Introduction and Appendices by Asiatic Exclusion League.)

The LABOR CLARION this week presents the second of a series of articles on the subject of "Meat vs. Rice," by Samuel Gompers and Herman Gutstadt. These articles will furnish a most comprehensive study of the subject of Asiatic Exclusion, and will be read with interest by all persons who wish to be informed regarding the history of this interesting subject. The first article appeared in this paper on June 5, 1908.

DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF.

The people of the Pacific Coast, who by reason of their long enforced contact and bitter experience ought to be credited with some knowledge on the subject, almost unanimously declare that it does. It is a most serious mistake for the citizens of the Eastern States to believe that the anti-Asiatic sentiment is limited to any particular class or faction, creed or nationality.

The sentiment is general and there is practically no division of opinion on the subject. At an election held in 1879 the question of Chinese immigration was submitted to the voters of the State of California as a test of sentiment, and resulted in 154,638 votes being cast against that immigration and only 883 in favor. In other words the people of California in proportion of 175 to 1 voted for protection against Chinese immigration. Surely it cannot be held that this almost unanimous vote of the electors of an entire State was cast without good and sufficient cause, and not as a result of demagogic or irresponsible agitation.

There is no good reason to believe that this sentiment has undergone the slightest change. On the contrary, there is greater cause for stricter exclusion. Our recently acquired possessions of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands have added hundreds of thousands of Asiatic coolies to our population, the correct disposal of which already causes serious apprehension to our American statesmen.

But since it is always considered good policy to speak of people as we find them, it may be well to give the result of several official investigations carried on by the State and Municipal authorities of California and San Francisco respectively.

CHINESE LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

John S. Enos, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California from 1883 to 1886, inclusive, made a number of investigations both of a general and individual character. The boot and shoe and the cigar industry being the most seriously affected, were made subjects of special investigation, the cigar industry in particular revealing a condition of affairs almost too horrible for publication. The general investigation was completed with the assistance of the various county assessors of the State of California, from the result of which the following tables were compiled. There is, however, some reason to believe that the returns did not furnish the actual rate paid, as it is an established fact that Chinese (and Japanese also) laborers work at much lower wages for Chinese (and Japanese) employers than they do for white:

Class of Labor.	Average Wages.
Domestic servants, with board.....per month..	\$21.50
Cooks, with board.....per month..	20.00
Laundrymen, with board.....per month..	10.00

Farmers, with board.....per month..	22.50
Brickmakers, without board.....per month..	30.00
Slipper makers, without board.....per week..	4.50
Bag makers, without board.....per week..	5.25
Miners, without board.....per week..	1.75
Canneries, without board.....per week..	1.00
Boot and shoe workers, without board, per week.....	1.25
Cigar, piece work, without board, per week..	\$4.00-7.00

COST OF LIVING.

Rent per month.....	\$2-\$4
Food per month.....	\$5
Clothing, per year.....	\$10-\$12
Food used home product.....per cent..	.25
Food imported from China.....per cent..	.75
Clothing, American manufacture.....per cent..	.20
Clothing, imported from China.....per cent..	.80
Year earnings sent to China.....per cent..	.75

Thus it will be observed that counting ten months in the year and twenty-six working days a month, wages averaging \$1 per day, the wages would be \$260 per head per year, or a total of \$27,040,000 paid the Chinese in California in the year 1884. The cost of living per head did not exceed \$100 per head, including rent. Seventy-five per cent of this food and clothing came from China, so that out of the \$260 per year earned by the Chinaman less than \$20, exclusive of rent, goes to increase the wealth of this nation. His mode of living will be referred to later.

Since the investigation by Mr. Enos the Chinese have successfully invaded other fields of industry. The ladies' furnishing and undergarment trade is almost entirely under the control of the Chinese. Their stores are scattered everywhere throughout San Francisco, and the American manufacturers have been driven out and every effort to regain the trade has been unsuccessful. In the manufacture of male garments and furnishings conditions are almost as bad, fully one-half and possibly two-thirds being in the hands of Asiatics. Several of the largest manufacturers of clothing in San Francisco have everything made by Chinese.

The cigar, boot and shoe, broom making, and pork industries were for many years entirely in the hands of the Chinese, depriving many thousands of Americans of their means of livelihood. As their power grew they became more independent, and in the pork industry they secured so strong a hold that no white butcher dared kill a hog for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Chinese. This state of affairs became so obnoxious and unbearable that the retail butchers could no longer submit, and with the assistance of the wholesale butchers and the citizens generally finally succeeded in wresting the monopoly from the hands of their Chinese competitors.

In factories owned by white employers the Chinese employes refused to work with white men, and upon one occasion positively struck against them, refusing to work unless the white help were discharged. This occurrence so aroused the State of California that an anti-Chinese convention was called and held in Sacramento March 10, 1886, in which the most distinguished representative citizens of California took part. The convention appointed a committee of five to address a suitable memorial to Congress applying for relief. The committee consisted of Hon. John F. Swift, ex-Minister to Japan; United States Senator A. A. Sargent; Hon. H. V. Morehouse; Hon. E. A. Davis, and Hon. Elihu Anthony.

There certainly can be no question as to the conservatism of those gentlemen, all of whom had been prominently identified with the growth and development of the State of California. The following extracts from the memorial are as applicable to all Asiatics as they are to the Chinese in particular:

"That there is more mere money profit, in dollars, in a homogeneous population than in one of mixed races, while the moral and political objections are unanswerable.

"That while the Chinaman works industriously enough, he consumes very little, either of his own production or of ours.

"That he underbids all white labor and ruthlessly takes its place and will go on doing so until the white laborers come down to the scanty food and half civilized habits of the Chinaman, while the net results of his earnings are sent regularly out of the country and lost to the community where it was created.

"And while this depleting process is going on the white laboring man, to whom the nation must, in the long run, look for the reproduction of the race and the bringing up and educating of citizens to take the place of the present generation as it passes away, and above all, to defend the country in time of war, is injured in his comfort, reduced in his scale of life and standard of living, necessarily carrying down with it his moral and physical stamina.

"But what is even more immediately damaging to the State is the fact that he is kept in a perpetual state of anger, exasperation and discontent, always bordering on sedition, thus jeopardizing the general peace and creating a state of chronic uneasiness, distrust and apprehension throughout the entire community.

"If there were no higher reasons in getting rid of the Chinese (Asiatics), these facts alone would be sufficient to convince the practical statesman of the necessity of doing so as speedily as possible—to do it lawfully. But there are other and higher considerations involved in the Chinese (Asiatic) question than that of mere industrial progress or material development, and to these we invite the attention of the American citizen who places his country and its permanent good above immediate money profit. We assure our fellow-countrymen in the East and South that the dominance, if not the actual existence of the European race in this part of the world is in jeopardy.

"Now, and while this territory is still practically unoccupied, and within the lifetime of the present generation, the type of human species that is to occupy this side of the American continent is to be determined for all time.

"That in the life and death struggle now going on for the possession of the western shores of the American continent the Chinese (Asiatics) have advantages that must secure to them, if not a complete victory, at least a drawn battle in a division of occupancy with us.

"To begin with, they have a hive of 450,000,000 Chinese (850,000,000 Asiatics) to draw from, with only one ocean to cross, and behind them an impulsive force of hunger unknown to any European people.

"Our common ancestors came to the American continent to found a State. The greatness of a nation does not lie in its money, but in its men and women; and not in their number, but in their quality, in their virtue, honor, integrity, truth, and, above all things, in their courage and manhood."

What need of more figures? The reports of the Bureau of Labor statistics for the years 1883-84, 1886, 1890, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1906 furnish ample proof of the utter impossibility for our race to compete with the Mongolian. Their ability to subsist and

(Continued on Page 6)

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 9, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mr. V. de Gomez was admitted to membership by initiation. The application for membership of T. H. Salkeld was laid over one week. H. C. Parish, of Local No. 361, Deadwood District, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card. Mr. P. Marino was reinstated to membership in good standing.

Messrs. W. Albers and J. Duran have been erased from the roll of membership of the M. M. P. U.

Reference was made in the last issue of the *LABOR CLARION* to the notable speech made by Mr. George W. Bope, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Musicians to the delegates in attendance at the St. Louis convention. The speech is herewith appended, as are also the resolutions that were submitted by Mr. Bope and adopted unanimously by the convention. The printed word fails to convey a true sense of the impassioned utterances of Mr. Bope, or of their effect. It must suffice to say that upon the finish of the address, and at intervals throughout, the convention enthusiastically applauded the speaker. The resolutions will show the manner in which it is proposed to secure concerted action throughout the United States in opposing Congressional candidates that have opposed labor legislation and that desire re-election. May every Federation member that possesses the right to vote, cast his ballot at the November election in the way that will make effective the exhortation of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.!

"On the 28th day of February, 1890, the Sherman anti-trust bill was introduced in the United States Senate for consideration by that body. From time to time Senator Sherman called up his bill, and it was just as often laid over by the Senate. Finally, on March 22, 1890, a substitute was offered by the Senate committee on finance. It is clear that Senator Sherman did not believe his bill or the substitute for it brought labor organizations within the operations of the act. On March 25, 1890, Senator Sherman said: 'I do not think it necessary, but, at the same time, to avoid any confusion, I submit it (the amendment) to come in at the end of the first section.' Amendment: 'Provided that this act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations between the laborers, made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or the increase of their wages, etc.' On April 8, 1890, the now famous Sherman anti-trust act passed the Senate, but Senator Sherman's proposed amendment excluding labor organizations from the operation of the act was killed. The bill passed the House on June 21st and on July 2, 1890, was approved and became a law.

"At the time of the passage of the act, labor doubted the wisdom of the amendment being omitted, but it was assured by those in authority at Washington that the measure as passed did not apply to labor organizations. (See *American Federationist*, March 1908, page 189.)

"Subsequent to the passage of the act, to wit, in the Fifty-sixth Congress, the American Federation of Labor succeeded in having the House of Representatives adopt the following amendment to the Sherman law: 'Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations organized for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor or other conditions under which labor is to be performed.' This amendment passed the House by a vote of 259 yeas and 9 nays. The bill as amended then went to the Senate, where no action was taken, therefore it died upon the expiration of that Congress.

"On February 3, 1908, the Supreme Court of the United States delivered the most drastic and far-reaching decision which it has ever handed down. This decision directly affects all organized labor. The case was that of the Loewe Company against the United Hatters of North America. The court invokes the Sherman anti-trust law, and under it decides that this labor organization, to wit, the United Hatters of North America, is liable in damages to the Loewe Company as alleged in said company's complaint. This action was first brought in the United States Circuit Court in the District of Connecticut, under section 7 of the Sherman anti-trust law. The lower court sustained the contention

of the Hatters that they were not liable under the Sherman law. (See *American Federationist*, March, 1908, page 180.)

"When the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States, that court invoked not only section 7, but sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman anti-trust act, and declared that the United Hatters of North America was a combination in restraint of trade in violation of said sections; that its boycott against the Loewe Company was a conspiracy, the punishment for which under this act is a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Time forbids my entry into an extended discussion of the scope of the court's decision in this case.

"Whatever may be your contentions and your convictions that labor organizations do not rightfully and lawfully come within the meaning and the operation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and that it was never so intended; however powerful your arguments may be and however logical your reasoning may be, the fact remains that the highest tribunal in the United States has spoken on the question, and in so speaking has declared against you, and thus you stand defeated and outlawed in the courts. What next then are you to do? It is a maxim and a principle as old as justice itself that 'for every wrong there is a remedy.' The workingmen of this country are determined that they will have relief from this oppression. They have resolved to proceed, not upon the theory, but upon the fact, that every man is a sovereign power when it comes to exercising his choice of the individual who is to represent him in the law-making bodies of this country.

"Because we have met with a temporary defeat, I am not one of those who believes in raising aloft the incendiary banner of the rich against the poor. Neither am I among those who, because we have met with an adverse decision at its hands, will attack the integrity of the Supreme Court. I do not believe the Supreme Court is a corrupt body of men. If it is a corrupt body, then there no longer remains a safeguard against the direct subversion of national institutions and the indirect perversion of every constitutional guarantee.

"However, here you are, shackled hand and foot by a judicial decree based upon a law that never was intended to apply to you, and at the same time we see unlawful, un-American, combinations of men and money, the identical individuals at whom the Sherman law was leveled at the time of its passage, remaining absolutely undisturbed while engaged in plundering more of the people's property in twenty-four hours than did the notorious Jesse James gang in its entire criminal career.

"I take it that it is not *lese majeste* to observe that as the Supreme Court recorded its decision whereby three millions of God's noblemen were declared to be outlaws, conscience answered back, saying: 'But, may it please your honors, only yesterday you saw a Morgan rise from obscurity to a high position in the financial world without personally earning a single dollar, but by being permitted to levy tribute upon the men you have this day outlawed.'

"And conscience further answering says, 'And as you write this opinion, the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the Federal Government know of the sugar trust and its reward of millions to its criminal promoters; they know of the rotten canned beef supplies furnished the Government and fed to the army and nobody punished; they know of railroad rebates in disregard of law and court decrees; they know of graft by city officials, State officials and national officials; they know that legislators, Congressmen, United States Senators and some courts are subservient to the power that is ever thirsting for the lifeblood of the men you this day crucified on the cross of injustice.'

"Mr. Congressman, in a somewhat recent fraud and scandal, you saw the principals to be men holding the highest place in the integrity of finance; men molding the customs of the times into laws for those who shall come after; men who were the 'pillars of society'; men who were United States Senators and brilliant 'after-dinner speakers'; charged to hold a certain sacred treasure in the name of the born and the unborn. And, Mr. Congressman, that is not all, you saw these self-same scoundrels expend these deposits for personal gain; squander its substance in the debonair's debauch; create fictitious bonds and trade them for real gold; exchange the lithographed promise of a lie for the sacred fund; and use their trusteeships as a mask for the wholesale robbery of widows and orphans. But, Mr. Congressman, when labor memorializes you, when labor presents its petitions to you for consideration, instantan you are found advising and consulting with and taking orders and directions from these organized enemies of popular government how you shall vote on labor's bills when the roll is called. Mr. Delegate, will you cast your

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ballot for the election of such candidates to Congress this year?

"For fifteen years I have been a student as best I could of the contentions of the elements which this year most certainly must clash on election day. The call to arms has come, and I for one propose to be found on the firing line until the bugle sounds the retreat of the common enemy of organized government. Mr. Delegate, not as a Republican, not as a Democrat, not as a Socialist, but as a patriotic law-abiding American citizen, whose battle cry has ever been in defense of humanity and in vindication of the supremacy of the law, where will you be found?

I believe there is as much genuine American patriotism to the square inch in the ranks of organized labor to-day as will be found in any other American society. In every emergency in which the honor and glory and the integrity of the country has been at stake, labor has been the backbone of the nation, always deciding for the right and for the honor and the glory of all our people. It was our common people, aye, the wage-earners, who taught the powers of the world that the American flag is more than mere pieces of bunting of different colors sewed together.

"Mr. Candidate for Congress, do not forget that it was Washington and his army of American toilers that followed the old flag through long years of struggle and privation to final victory down at Yorktown; and since that time the champions of men's rights, including our now English friends, have echoed and re-echoed Bunker Hill and Valley Forge and Yorktown's battle cry of human liberties around the world. Do not forget, Mr., that sons of toil carried consternation and defeat to the mistress of the seas in 1812. Do not forget that in 1848 it was Scott and his little band of conquering heroes made up of American toilers that carried the emblem of freedom into the City of Mexico and there unfurled it over the home of the ancient Montezumas. Do not forget that in 1861 an army composed of American bread-winners, led on by that high priest of human liberties, Abraham Lincoln, took up Old Glory and planted it on one hundred battlefields that universal justice might prevail. And to-day the bravest defenders of human liberties and American homes are to be found south of the Mason and Dixon line.

"Having wrought these wonderful achievements for home, for freedom, for Christianity, for manhood, for womanhood, aye, for God and for country, I appeal to you, Mr. Republican and Mr. Democrat and Mr. Socialist alike, to buckle on your armor and on the 3d day of November next once again storm the works of the common enemy. With the boldness of a John Hancock signing the great charter of American liberties, let us so mark our ballot as to wipe these congressional pirates off the political map. Let the next labor parade be the ballot box!

"Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believe that the man of toil in the forest primeval of old pine-clad Maine is a better citizen than the trust magnate, the steel kings and the gas thieves in the busy marts of the mighty—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and San Francisco. What a travesty for the Federal Government to invade the fields of the black diamonds in the Alleghenies, declaring for the majesty of the law, while it knowingly permits at the same hour the reaper kings and the railway mergers and the beef packers to plunder the plains of the vast and mighty west.

"The day laborer on the broad expanse of prairies and wheat fields up in the land of the Dakotas has a higher standard of citizenship and patriotism than the college professors and the clergymen who follow the coal barons and the oil magnates down the aisles of their universities and their churches and make 'goo-goo' eyes at their every move, if only in the name (?) of the Nazarene they can secure a college endowment or a church benefice. Within the meaning of the constitution, a laboring man even though a trades unionist he be, in the fragrant savannas of old sunlit Georgia is as much a sovereign power as is a President Eliot or a President Hadley on the college hills of old Massachusetts and Connecticut.

"My friends, a mighty political machine is operating against you. It lies within your power to crush this organization. Will you do it? The messenger of opportunity is knocking at your door. Such a messenger knocks but once. Will you open it unto him? Or will you close that door in stubborn, stupid, stolid, Republican, Democratic, Socialist, un-American self-sufficiency? To you and to yours a larger question will never come."

"WHEREAS, The debates and proceedings in Congress on the Sherman anti-trust law clearly revealed the fact that it was never intended by those who

enacted said law that it should apply to labor organizations or agricultural societies; and,

"WHEREAS, The United States Supreme Court in the Hatters' case has decided that labor organizations do fall within the meaning of sections 1, 2 and 7 of said Sherman act; and,

"WHEREAS, Congress has been petitioned (a) to amend the Sherman anti-trust law so as not to include labor organizations within the operation of the act; (b) to enact certain legislation regulating the issuing of writs of injunction; (c) to pass a general employers' liability bill; (d) to extend the eight-hour law to all government employees; and

"WHEREAS, Congress is disposed to ignore said petitions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Musicians use all honorable methods to accomplish the defeat of every Congressman who refuses to support these proposed laws; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the official organ of the A. F. of M., to wit, the *International Musician*, print in the August, September and October issues of this year, this resolution, and the names of all Congressmen, stating their districts, who refuse to support the aforesaid measures in the present session of Congress, so that all our members may know whom they must oppose in the coming November election."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE CLERK'S STORY.

The following is the story as he told me, as nearly as I can remember it:

"I was brought up to have little regard for the Lord's Day. Soon after marriage I came to the city and began work as a clerk, seven days every week. When we discussed the need of Sunday closing in the labor union, I began to realize that I needed Sunday rest. We induced our employer to close Sundays. I greatly enjoyed being at home Sunday with my wife and babe. I found it was a great thing for my health. One Sunday when my wife as usual brought in some steak from the meat market, I set to thinking of something I had not thought of before. I said: 'My dear wife, those men in the meat market need Sunday rest and home just as much as I do. Please hereafter get our Sunday meat Saturday evening.' She gladly consented.

"But the next Saturday she said, 'John, let us go to-morrow and get baby's picture taken.' I said, 'All right.' But I set to thinking again. After a while I asked her, 'Don't that photographer need rest and home Sunday just as well as I? This Sunday rest does me much good. It does you good. It makes our home happier. I will get off some week day to get baby's picture taken.'

"We had been in the habit of going to father's frequently on the Sunday train, but one day I did some pretty hard thinking and said, 'Mary, I have been thinking a great deal about the men that run the Sunday train. That engineer works under such heavy strain that he needs Sunday rest much more than I do. His wife and children need him at home Sunday. It seems to me that when we ride on a Sunday train we are responsible for all the serious damage that comes to the lives and homes of those railroad men. I cannot ride on a Sunday train again.'

"A few weeks later I said: 'Sunday has brought us such blessings that it seems as though we ought to go to church and thank God for His gift of one day in seven for home and rest. Truly it is a love gift.' So we became regular church goers, and later active workers in the church."—Selected.

The proposed conference of industrial unionists in Chicago, which was to have occurred this month, has been postponed indefinitely. The Western Federation of Miners, after they seceded from the I. W. W., suggested the meeting to a number of organizations. Now the miners' officials have decided to await the action of their coming convention, at which an invitation to join the A. F. of L. will also be presented.

Los Angeles has a new publication which is devoted to the union label of the various organizations. It is intended to instruct all classes of people as to union labels and what they stand for.

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STANDARD OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Text of a Proposed Law Drafted by Labor Council's Legislative Committee.

The Law and Legislative Committee of San Francisco Labor Council has submitted the following text of a proposed law regulating weights and measures. Consideration of the measure will be a special order of business at the regular meeting of the Council this (Friday) evening:

Section 1. The weights and measures as adopted by the United States government, and as at present in use by said government, or as may be changed and altered at any time hereafter by said government, are hereby established and adopted as the legal public standard weights and measures of this State; and the standard weights and measures heretofore received, or which may be hereafter received, from the United States government shall be kept by the Secretary of State, who is authorized to act as superintendent of weights and measures of this State, and who shall receive out of the State treasury, out of the moneys not otherwise appropriated, and in addition to his salary as Secretary of State, an annual compensation of one hundred dollars for his services as such superintendent of weights and measures; and whenever new standard sets of weights and measures be required the payment for same and for freight thereon shall be paid out of the State treasury, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall be authorized and is hereby directed to contract for and have manufactured a sufficient number of sets of weights and measures as will be necessary to supply each county within the State whenever required, the said weights and measures to be delivered by the contractor at the office of the Secretary of State, and they shall be paid for out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. Upon the application of the Board of Supervisors of any county the Secretary of State shall furnish such county with such weights and measures as said Board of Supervisors shall designate as required, but before receiving the same the said county shall pay into the State treasury the amount paid by the State for the same; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to authorize the Secretary of State to have manufactured at public expense a larger number of weights and measures than may be necessary to fill the call of the County Boards of Supervisors upon him as above mentioned.

Sec. 4. The Board of Supervisors of every county shall constantly keep for the use of such county all necessary weights and measures as required for the county and the county sealers in the performance of their duties under this act.

Sec. 5. The weights and measures provided for each county shall be in the keeping of the County Clerk, and shall be kept in such place as the Board of Supervisors may determine, and said County Clerk shall be sealer of weights and measures for the county of which he is the County Clerk.

Sec. 6. Once in each year the said sealer of weights and measures shall cause the weights and measures in his possession to be tried and proved by the said public standards, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and sealed by him anew, and if any sealer shall fail so to do, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. Every sealer of weights and measures shall at least once in every year advertise in some convenient newspaper, or put up notifications in not less than three public places within the different parts of the country, of the time and place when and where he will attend for the purpose of sealing and proving such weights, measures, balances and other weighing and measuring apparatus as may be brought to him for that purpose. Those which may be found or can be made to agree with the standards shall be sealed by him accordingly, and he shall deface or destroy all such as do not or cannot be made to agree therewith.

Sec. 8. Said sealer of weights and measures for each county shall once in each year go to the houses, stores, shops, yards or other premises, whether open or enclosed, of every person within the county of which he is the County Clerk who uses weights, measures, balances, scales or other weighing and measuring apparatus for the purpose of buying and selling, and has failed for one year to bring or send them in at the times and places mentioned, notified and advertised by him, and also to all coal and hay scales and platform scales, and there try, prove and seal same, or deface and destroy them as may be proper. In the cases mentioned in this section the sealer of weights and measures shall have treble the amount of his regular fees.

Sec. 9. The seals and other things necessary to enable them to perform their duties shall be procured by the Secretary of State and sealer. The cost of such as are procured by the Secretary of State shall be paid out of the State treasury out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, and such as are procured by a sealer shall be a charge on and paid by the county of which he is a sealer.

Sec. 10. Each sealer of weights and measures is authorized to collect for his services and receipt for fees as follows: For sealing and marking every beam, 25 cents; for sealing and marking measures of extension, at a rate of 10 cents a yard, not to exceed 25 cents on any one measure; for sealing and marking every weight, 5 cents; for sealing and marking liquid and dry measures, if the same be one gallon and more, 25 cents, and if less than one gallon, 10 cents; for scales, balances, steelyards, platform scales and other weighing and measuring apparatus, a reasonable allowance for time actually and necessarily employed; same compensation also in fixing, altering and repairing defective weights, measures, balances, scales and other weighing and measuring apparatus so as to make them conform to the standard, such compensation in no case to exceed the rate of 50 cents per hour.

Sec. 11. Any person may call at any time upon the sealer of weights and measures of his county to try the weights, measures and balances of such person, he paying therefor the regular fees or double fees if the service be rendered at his own house, store, shop, yard or premises; provided, that if any person shall call upon a sealer to go to his house, store, shop, yard or premises to perform any duty under this act he shall pay in addition to the fees above provided the reasonable expenses of such sealer when the distance necessarily traveled shall be over three miles.

Sec. 12. If any Board of Supervisors shall refuse to provide and keep the weights and measures prescribed by law, every member of such Board of Supervisors so refusing shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than twenty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 13. If the Secretary of State or any sealer of weights and measures shall wilfully or negligently fail to perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall upon conviction be fined in a sum of not less than ten and not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. If any person shall sell or offer to sell any commodity by, or keep for buying and selling by, any weights, measures, balances, steelyards or other weighing and measuring apparatus not sealed according to law he shall upon conviction be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than ten and not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 15. Any penalty incurred by a violation of any provision of this act may be prosecuted in the justice's court for the use of the person making the complaint.

Sec. 16. Before any weights, measures, scales, steelyards, beams, balances or other weighing and measuring apparatus are offered for sale or used, they shall be tried, proved and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures.

Sec. 17. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act shall have no force and effect upon any of the provisions of this act.

GOMPERS ON POLITICS.

A Chicago dispatch quotes President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor as saying:

"Before organized labor can obtain its highest and best ideals and accomplish the best results, there must come a complete end of fealty to the old political parties. And such conditions prevail to a far greater extent than is imagined by those who are not intimately acquainted with organized labor. In fact, this feeling of political independence exists among us to a degree greater to-day than ever before in our history. The time will come, and it is not far distant, when organized labor will stand completely free from the domination of or fealty to any political party.

"We will stand entirely free industrially, but as to whether that freedom from allegiance to the old parties will mean the creation of a distinctive political labor party, I do not care to express any opinion at this time."

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.



Chas. Lyons

London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
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The Only Union Furniture Store in San Francisco.

¶ The store that has advertised in your paper, this paper, almost from it's first issue—and has kept it up continually, in season and out of season.

¶ The furniture store that has met every union issue frankly and amicably—the one that has kept every union agreement honorably.

¶ It is entitled to your patronage and wants it.

¶ You cannot buy dependable furniture for less money, you cannot get fairer treatment anywhere.

¶ Loyalty to your union is good; loyalty to your pocket-book is good; loyalty to both is better.

STERLING

FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street

Opposite McAllister.

THE RIGHT TO BOYCOTT.

It Is a Personal Right and Is the Exercise of a Personal Privilege.

It is unfortunate that at about the time the Supreme Court has declared that the right of a railroad to deny employment to union men is inalienable it should have declared that the right of union men to boycott goods made by non-union labor was indefensible.

The one principle is the antidote of the other. The boycott is merely the modern development of a practice that has for many years prevailed in commerce and social intercourse. It is, in fact, if not in open avowal, an important part in almost all co-operative enterprises or agreements. The refusal of a railroad to employ union labor is a boycott against union labor. Merchants agreeing to concentrate their shipments over one road is a boycott of the rival road that has injured the merchants by some rule or practice. The boycott in business is like party organization in politics. The labor organization establishes an unfair list just as the party organization puts under the ban politicians who have been faithless to party pledges, or men who, if elected, will work against party interests.

The physicians of one school will not consult with the followers of another school.

Newspapers are constantly threatened with a boycott, and at times they have seen these threats put in execution.

The boycott is a power that is often abused, lightly invoked, unwisely employed, but it is a personal right; it is the exercise of a personal privilege; it is a contract expressed or implied which does not run contrary to public policy, and it is a weapon the people will not surrender without a struggle. It is applied as frequently by organized capital as by organized labor, but it does not belong exclusively to either class; it is a natural right, a reserved right, to be invoked at different times for different purposes.

That it is subject to abuse, that it is often abused, does not justify its nullification, does not call for legislation putting it under the ban.

Furthermore, the publication of a boycott, the appearance of a list of firms or goods "we do not patronize" is the least harmful of the boycott. It arouses among others the purpose to support those assailed, but the secret boycott does its work without arousing defenders.

Men should invoke the power of the boycott less frequently than they do. It is at best an appeal to a rough form of justice; it should be used only for securing a square deal, for rectifying a wrong, but it is rightly considered by the great majority of the American people a valuable weapon of offence and defence.

Business associations are based largely on the principle of the boycott. Insurance companies organize underwriters' associations, and they put in operation a boycott against non-board agents. The banks form their clearing house associations and enforce their decrees by one form of the boycott. So it is with passenger agents and their associations, with contractors' associations, with the Standard Oil Company and with all of its imitators.—*Louisville Post.*

The American Federation of Labor has indorsed the label of the American Society of Equity, the organization of the farmers. It is the desire and intention of the farmers' organizations to establish exchanges where the products of the farmer can be purchased direct by the members of organizations of labor and friends to the mutual benefits of both the farmers and the labor organizations. Organized labor everywhere should co-operate to the fullest in this matter.

Union men of San Francisco should try the La Pacosta, a first-class ten-cent union-made cigar, made by Kelley & Doan, 16th and Valencia Sts. ***

CHURCH AND LABOR.

Twelve thousand people attended Labor's mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday, May 24th. The meeting was held during the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the national organization of that body.

Dr. B. P. Fullerton, the Moderator of the Assembly, presided. Governor Folk gave an address of welcome, in which he scored child labor. The principal addresses of the day were given by John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and the Rev. Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor. Mr. Lennon said in part:

"The Presbyterian Church, represented in the conference now being held in Kansas City, is the first church organization that has officially recognized the pressing and ever-growing importance of the labor movement by establishing a department in the Church to bring about a better understanding between the organized Church and organized Labor. I say the organized Church, because while there may possibly be some individual Christians who are not in the Church, they are of no force or potency in the world and if they save themselves, they certainly are doing nothing to save anybody else.

"I speak of organized labor because it is the only labor that is in a position to give expression to their protest against unjust conditions or impositions that are placed upon the shoulders of labor by the employers of the world. The unorganized workingman or woman is of no more potency in the labor movement or for civic betterment, or for moral uplift, than are the dumb driven cattle. Therefore, whatever of co-operation there may be between the Church and Labor for human uplift of the wage-working classes, it must necessarily be between the organized Church and organized Labor, for it cannot be between any one else and bring any results."

Mr. Lennon elaborated the principles of organized labor, showing how the Church and Labor might unite their forces in bringing about better conditions among working people.

The significance of the labor movement was dwelt upon by Mr. Stelzle. He said that the common people were slowly but surely coming to their own, and that no human power could stop their onward march. He then presented the moral aspects of the labor problem, indicating that the movement is essentially religious. The increasing power of Christ in the industrial world was illustrated, with the conclusion that as Christ was sure to win, the party which accepted Him and His principles as its dominant force, would win with Him.

The meeting made a profound impression upon the city. Nearly every delegate of the nearly 850 attending the convention was present, but the bulk of the audience was composed of the trades unionists of the city and surrounding towns.

The Industrial Council, the central labor body of Kansas City, had heartily indorsed the meeting, appointing a special committee to work it up.

Existing conditions demand that every effort be put forth by our fellow-unionists to more thoroughly organize the yet unorganized workers, that they and all may be benefited by the beneficent influence of associated effort. Now, more than ever, is it necessary for labor to be organized, united, and federated, so that the interests of all may be protected and promoted. Let it be clearly understood by all that the toilers are not responsible for existing financial difficulties, and will not be made the victims of the attempt at industrial depression; that wage reductions will be resisted by every lawful means at our command and that the reasonable demands which the toilers make for congressional and legislative relief for the redress of wrongs, and to attain the rights to which they are entitled, will go on uninterrupted with greater persistency than ever before.—*American Federationist.*

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With the Union Label?

WE HAVE THEM

Summerfield & Haines
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1089-1091 Market Street, Near Seventh

Agents for Carhart's Overalls, and Chicago
Bridgemen's Gloves; also Bell Brand CollarsCENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIAAccounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions
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Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street
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Custom-Made ClothingThe following named custom tailoring firms are
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Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness
Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitis & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

MEAT VS. RICE. (Continued from page 1)

thrive under conditions which would mean starvation and suicide to the cheapest laborer of Europe secures to them an advantage which baffles the statesman and economist to overcome, how much less the chances of the laborers pitted in competition against them.

ASIATIC LABOR DEGRADES AS SLAVE LABOR DID.

For many years it has been impossible to get white persons to do the menial labor performed by Chinese and Japanese—"It is Mongolian's labor and not fit for whites." In the agricultural districts a species of help has been created, known as the blanket man. White laborers seldom find permanent employment; the Mongolian is preferred. During harvest time the white man is forced to wander from ranch to ranch and find employment here and there for short periods of time, with the privilege of sleeping in the barns or haystacks. He is looked upon as a vagabond, unfit to associate with his employer or to eat from the same table with him. The negro slave of the South was housed and fed, but the white trash of California is placed beneath the Mongolian. The white domestic servant of today is expected to live in the room originally built for John, generally situated in the cellar, or attic, and void of all comforts, frequently unpainted or unpapered, containing only a bedstead and a chair. Anything was good enough for "John" and the white girl must be satisfied as well. Is it any wonder that self-respecting young women refuse to take service under such conditions? And what is true of agricultural laborers and domestics applies, equally, to all trades in which Mongolians are largely employed. Absolute servility (civility is not enough) is expected from those who take the place of "John" or "Togo" and it will take many years to obliterate these traces of inferiority and re-establish the proper relations of the employer and employed.

From the report of the special committee on Chinese immigration to the California State Senate, 1878, we quote the following, while in the appendix (viii) we submit a letter from John P. Irish upon the conditions existing in San Francisco at the time of his arrival in that city—1882:

"A serious objection to slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, was that it degraded white labor. The very same objection exists against Chinese labor (Asiatic).

"The recent troubles in San Francisco are attributable to a class commonly known as 'hoodlums,' young men who have grown up in idleness, without occupation of any kind and who in various ways prey upon society. This class is peculiar to San Francisco. Many of our thinkers argue that it owes its existence to the presence of a large Chinese (Asiatic) population (viii). For several years after the settlement of this State by Americans the population was an adult population. There were no boys. As boys grew up they found the places filled by Chinese, and very naturally looked upon any labor they performed as servile and degrading. Their pride—whether true or false is immaterial—kept them from entering the lists by the side of an abhorred race. *If this view of the subject is correct a fearful responsibility rests at the door of the advocates of Asiatic labor.*

"The employment of Asiatics as agricultural laborers is most generally in droves, held in some sort of dependence by a head man or agent of the Chinese or Japanese companies. The workmen live in sheds or in strawstacks, do their own cooking, have no homes, and are without interest in their work or the country. The white laborer who would compete with them must not only pursue the same kind of life, but must, like them, abdicate his individuality. The consequences would be lamentable, even if the white laborer should succeed by such means in driving the Asiatic from the field. We would in that event have a laboring class without homes, without families, and without any of the restraining influences of society.

"The slave owner of the South had an interest in his laborers, and even if the voice of humanity was silenced, yet that interest (money values) made him care for them. He gave them houses to live in, took care of them in sickness, and supported them when old age rendered them incapable. The owner of Asiatic laborers in this State has no such inter-

est. His interest is co-extensive with, and limited by, the ability of his slave to earn money; in sickness he turns him over to the charity of the public; when disabled by age he leaves him to his fate. It takes no prophet to foretell that if white labor is brought down to the level of Asiatic labor the white laborer will meet like treatment.

"The slaves of the South were, as a race, kind and faithful. The Asiatics are cruel and treacherous. In this, by contrast, all the advantages were with Southern slavery.

"On the whole, Asiatic immigration tends more strongly to the degradation of labor and to the subversion of our institutions than did slavery at the South. It has all the disadvantages of African slavery and none of its compensations."

SOCIAL HABITS.

Of the social habits of Asiatics none can form a proper conception unless personally familiar therewith. The following excerpts from the report of a special committee of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed to investigate and report upon Chinatown, July, 1885, illustrates in a most forcible manner the evils of Asiatic immigration and the menace attending their domiciliation among us. (See Appendix Municipal Reports, 1884-85.)

"In a sanitary point of view Chinatown presents a singular anomaly. With the habits, manners, customs and whole economy of life violating every accepted rule of hygiene; with open cesspools, exhalations from water-closets, sinks, urinals and sewers tainting the atmosphere with noxious vapors and stifling odors; with people herded and packed in damp cellars, living literally the life of vermin, badly fed and clothed, addicted to the daily use of opium to the extent that many hours each day or night are passed in the delirious stupefaction of its influence, it is not to be denied that, as a whole, the general health of this locality compares more than favorably with other sections of the city which are surrounded by more favorable conditions. (p. 174.)

"It is not too sweeping a declaration to make to say that there is scarcely a habitation occupied by Asiatics in which the so-called 'Cubic-air ordinance' is not constantly violated. This constant and habitual violation of this municipal regulation illustrates most forcibly the truth of an assertion, often made, that the habits and mode of life among Asiatics here are not much above 'those of the rats of the waterfront.'" (p. 178.)

The committee submitted a tabulation, compiled from figures obtained during the investigation, showing the overcrowding in Chinatown residences, especially in the sleeping and living accommodations of the laboring classes. In a visit to 30 apartments in which the number of occupants allowed under the cubic-air law would have been 224 there were found to be in actual possession no less than 799, and this may be taken as a fair type of the common manner of life among Asiatics of the ordinary classes. There are places to be found more densely crowded and some not so densely. But the figures given represent the prevailing rule, and the other extreme (about equally divided) the exception. The report goes on to say:

"Descend into the basement of almost any building in Chinatown at night; pick your way by the aid of the policeman's candle along the dark and narrow passageway black and grimy with a quarter of a century's accumulation of filth; step with care lest you fall into a cesspool of sewage abominations with which these subterranean depths abound. Now, follow your guide through a door, which he forces, into a sleeping room. The air is thick with smoke and fetid with an indescribable odor of reeking vapors. The atmosphere is tangible. Tangible—if we may be allowed to use the word in this instance—to four out of five of the human senses. Tangible to the sight, tangible to the touch, tangible to the taste, and, oh, how tangible to the smell! You may even hear it as the opium smoker sucks it through his pipe bowl into his trained lungs, and you breathe it yourself as if it were of the substance and tenacity of tar. It is a sense of horror you have never before experienced, revolting, and to the last degree, sickening and stupefying. Through this semi-opaque atmosphere you discover perhaps eight or ten—never less than two or three—bunks, the greater part, or all, of which are occupied by two persons, some in a state of stupefaction from opium, some rapidly smoking themselves into that condition, and all in dirt and filth. Before the door was opened for your entrance every aperture was closed, and here, had

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Five Stores:

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64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



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391 JESSIE STREET, AT FIFTH

they not been thus rudely disturbed, they would have slept in the dense and poisonous atmosphere until morning; proof against the baneful effects of the carbonic acid gas generated by this human defiance of chemical laws, and proof against all the zymotic poisons that would be fatal to a people of any other race in an hour of such surroundings and such conditions.

"It is from such pest holes that the Asiatic cooks and servants who are employed in our homes come. Clearly though they may be in appearance while acting in the capacity of domestic servants, they are nevertheless born and reared in these habits of life. The facility with which they put on the habits of decency when they become cooks and servants simply adds to the testimony to their ability to adapt themselves to circumstances when it is to their interest to do so. But the instinct of the race remains unchanged, and when the Chinese servant leaves employment in an American household he joyfully hastens back to his slum and his burrow, to the grateful luxury of his normal surroundings—vice, filth and an atmosphere of horror." (p. 180.)

The conditions depicted in the foregoing excerpts have been obliterated in the Chinatown of San Francisco owing to the great fire, while Dr. Blue and his corps of sanitary inspectors have given the Chinese and Japanese houses, that are scattered throughout the city of San Francisco, a thorough cleansing. But a visit to the Oriental quarter in other cities of California, Oregon, Washington and the cities of New York, Boston and Washington, D. C., will discover conditions as odious and alarming as those formerly found by the Supervisors of San Francisco. Immediately preceding the "great fire" certain Japanese lodging houses were brought to the notice of the police and health authorities by the State Labor Commissioner and the conditions prevailing in them were similar to those existing in the Chinese quarter.

Detailed accounts of places visited cannot be given because of the unspeakable sights witnessed and conditions discovered. They may, however, be found in the report quoted. That these statements are correct can be proven by anyone who has gone through Chinatown or visited the quarters of Orientals in the outlying districts. If, then, Asiatics are satisfied to live such a life and practice such habits—in a country where they are so favored financially—what must be their actual condition where they are less favored?

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The official result of the recent election for officers of the International Typographical Union, as announced from the headquarters at Indianapolis, is as follows:

For President—	
James M. Lynch	21,086
H. S. Hudspeth	13,361
Lynch's majority	
For First Vice-President—	
J. W. Hays	19,771
W. N. P. Reed	13,593
Hays' majority	
For Secretary-Treasurer—	
J. W. Bramwood	20,905
Thomas F. Crowley	12,813
Bramwood's majority	
Agent Union Printers' Home—	
George P. Nichols	26,438
Delegates to A. F. of L. (four)—	
Frank Morrison	25,187
Max S. Hayes	20,529
Hugh Stevenson	17,678
T. W. McCullough	14,255
H. J. Gottlob	12,056
Frank A. Kennedy	13,478
Sam De Nedrey	7,326
Theodore Eichhorn	7,132
Charles W. Fear	8,312
Trustees Union Printers' Home (three)—	
Anna C. Wilson	19,792
L. C. Shepard	14,367
Thomas McCaffery	17,974
Herbert W. Cooke	13,095
John Armstrong	9,146
W. J. McLaughlin	6,521
W. W. Daniel	5,240
Albert W. Bowen	4,676
Michael Powell	4,101

At the meeting of Los Angeles Typographical Union, held last Sunday afternoon, a vote was taken for the office of president, the result of the annual election on May 20th being a tie. W. E. McLernon was elected with a vote of 102, C. L. Howe receiving 86 votes.

Constant changes are being made in the location of the commercial printing houses of this city, the movement being all in one direction—back to the old district. Within the past month the Sanders Printing Company has located at 443 Pine street. The American Printing Company (H. M. Alexander), and the W. S. Van Cott Company have consolidated under the name of Van Cott & Alexander, and have moved into a new building at 88 First street, corner Mission. Phillips & Van Orden, Belcher & Phillips, and Quirk's bindery have secured quarters at Second and Howard streets, and expect to move within thirty days. J. B. McIntyre's bindery may also locate in the same place. Hancock Bros. have removed from Oakland and are now located at 227 Bush street. *Town Talk* has added a job outfit to its newspaper plant and is located at 88 First street.

The committee in charge of the annual gathering and games of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club has arranged for this year's outing at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, on Saturday, July 4. Following its custom of former years the club has favored the officers of No. 21 with complimentary tickets. Their printing always bears the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Great interest is being manifested in the baseball game next Sunday at the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society picnic, at Fairfax Park, between the members of San Jose Typographical Union, No. 231, and members of No. 21. There are also several lively contests promised in the running races. Everything indicates a pleasant day and the usual Mutual Aid good time.

The master printers of the Pacific Coast effected an organization at a meeting in Portland last week, for the purpose of keeping its members posted on matters concerning the business in which they are engaged and to exert efforts to keep business at home. They state that the impression which got abroad that the organization is for the purpose of arbitrarily fixing prices to be charged by its members is erroneous. The name of the organization will be the Western Master Printers' Association. The following members were elected for the ensuing year to serve as the managing committee: J. A. Borden, Spokane; Al B. Howe, Tacoma; S. C. Beach, Portland; Joseph Manderson, Sacramento, and L. Osborn, San Francisco. The following permanent officers were chosen: President, S. C. Beach; vice-president, J. M. Anderson; secretary, Al B. Howe; assistant secretary, E. R. Reed (Portland), and treasurer, L. Osborn.

The committee on the International Typographical Union convention, which is to be held in Ford Hall, Boston, the week of August 10, reported at last Sunday's meeting of Boston Union. Saturday night preceding the convention there will be a monster smoke talk and get-together gathering of the delegates and Boston members at Faneuil Hall. Sunday, the day preceding the convention, there will be an all-day outing at the Point of Pines. After the opening session of the convention on Monday adjournment will be taken and the afternoon and evening devoted to a harbor and bay excursion, with the return trip by moonlight. Tuesday will be ex-delegates' day and the Boston Ex-Delegates' Association will give the visitors a trolley trip to Lexington and Concord over the Paul Revere route and a banquet and smoker in the evening.

Why does the tobacconist sell so many non-union cigars and so much non-union chewing and smoking tobacco? "There's a reason." Union men buy them. When a union printer picks up a printed circular or pamphlet, almost invariably he looks to see if the label is on it. Look on the cigar box, or tobacco sack for the other fellow's label. It looks good.

Summer Styles

Before you order your New Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



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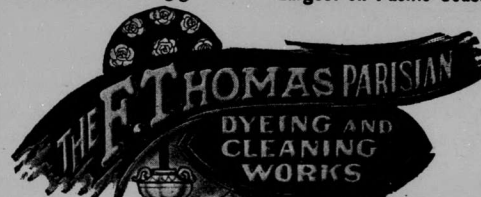
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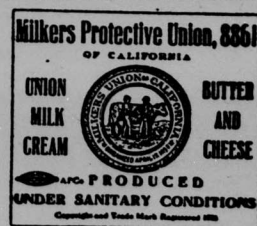
Guaranteed Capital.....\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00
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Deposits December 31, 1907.....36,907,687.50
Total Assets.....39,529,434.87
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LABOR CLARION

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FUNERAL OF J. J. O'NEILL.

Impressive Services Held at the Labor Temple on Sunday Last.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Joseph J. O'Neill, editor of the *LABOR CLARION*, were held at the Labor Temple, on Fourteenth street, Sunday afternoon, June 7, 1908, under the auspices of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, of which deceased had been an active member for many years. The Typographical Union was assisted in its arrangements for the funeral by the San Francisco Labor Council, that organization attending in a body.

The large hall of the Temple building, which had been appropriately decorated, was filled to its capacity and scores of friends and acquaintances were unable to gain admittance. Perhaps never before in the history of the labor movement in this city has a man been carried to his last resting place with such a marked degree of respect as was shown on this occasion to the memory of Mr. O'Neill.

The services, while unostentatious in character, were beautiful in their simplicity and tenderness of expression and made a deep impression upon those in attendance. The floral offerings were magnificent and came from both organizations and individuals.

The honorary pallbearers were Michael Casey, President of the Board of Public Works; Walter Macarthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*; George A. Tracy, President of the California State Federation of Labor; John W. Sweeney, President of San Francisco Labor Council; Richard Cornelius, President of the Carmen's Union, and John Kean of the Longshoremen's Union.

The speakers were Walter Macarthur, George A. Tracy and Rev. Henry Harrison Brown, their remarks being interspersed by appropriate hymns rendered by the Knickerbocker Quartet.

Walter Macarthur, the first speaker, told of his long acquaintance and association in labor's work with the deceased, describing his personality and traits of character, which peculiarly fitted him for the work to which his life had been devoted, closing with an impressive tribute to his ability as a counselor and his worth as a man.

George A. Tracy, on behalf of the Typographical Union, delivered the following eulogy:

"MY FRIENDS: Those men whose lives are spent in a struggle to advance the principles in which they believe, against their own personal interests, at a sacrifice of their own comfort, and with scant hope of success, must always command not merely our respect, but our intense admiration.

"Such a man was Joseph J. O'Neill.

"No one less responsive to the demands of duty, no one less obedient to the dictates of conscience, no one less disposed to disregard his own interests, his own ease and comfort at the call of conviction, could by any possibility have lived such a life as his.

"Knowing something of his history, and having known many men of his type in my time, I was,

perhaps, better prepared to understand him than many of his friends and acquaintances.

"Casting his lot as a young man with the great labor movement, on the side of the people against the great interests, so-called, he allied himself during his mature years to that part of our social system which offers no substantial monetary reward to those who fight its battles. The proprieties of this occasion prevent my saying anything partisan or political in its nature. But our admiration for courage, for determination, for devotion to a cause without regard to personal emolument, compel us to acknowledge that when a life such as his has closed there can be aught but commendation for its usefulness and no room for criticism of fleeting frailties. 'His good deeds are indelibly inscribed on the tablets of love and memory; his shortcomings shall be written only upon the sands.'

"From every standpoint of interest, business and social, such a fight as he had made for labor's cause was not easy. No man becomes, or can become, a leader in such a movement as ours who consults either his fears or his love of ease. It is a leadership which belongs only to those men cast in such a mold that they can fight for their principles without reference to the result. Under such conditions, those who count the cost either do not enter the controversy or enter it upon another side.

"But, mere blind courage, however admirable, will not suffice for such leadership. Sound judgment, untiring energy, infinite patience and tact, are alike necessary. No man can accomplish anything of note in such a movement as we are engaged unless he possesses also those qualities which inspire the highest personal devotion and friendship. Such devotion and friendship are found only by those who in turn are true to their friends; and it is, perhaps, this trait of character of which those who knew him best will most frequently think as they recall his memory. And this conspicuous loyalty of friends, and to friends, is the only compensation for a life of struggle at all commensurate with the labor required and the sacrifices entailed. The ardent devotion of friends, the gathering here today, as death has terminated his long fight for the principles in which he believed, is the chief recompense for his efforts in a cause in which leadership is at once a martyrdom and a triumph.

"Personally, I admire the man who is too courteous and honorable to impugn the motives of his fellows, and I believe in his good intentions, for he is generally too worthy to have any other kind.

"I would that every man could shake off the sad mistakes of his life, that there might be no weight to his progress, so that he could better run the swift race of success.

"I would that men could easily discriminate between the essentials and the non-essentials of life, like the honest judge on the bench, who separates that which is evidence from that which is not evidence.

"There is more lost to life, and progress and civilization and humanity through the brooding over fancied wrongs, unwarranted interferences, and unprovable assumptions, than there is by panics, and wars, and accidents, and disasters.

"Fortunate is the man who can create within himself a liberal heart, a tolerant spirit, an equity of conscience, and thereon build a character which commands unstinted acceptance and liberal respect.

"There are three eternities, faith, hope and love. 'Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen,' and is a substantial element of human life. Hope opens wide the eyes, clasps the hands of friendship and goes forth to conquer and to satisfy. Love is the charity of the human heart which binds together families, and friends and states and principalities and powers. Joseph J. O'Neill was endowed with a liberal heart, a tolerant spirit and an equity of conscience, and thereon he built a character which commands unstinted acceptance and liberal respect.

"Joseph J. O'Neill was a typical American, born on her soil, baptized in her waters, nurtured in her admonitions, inspired by her possibilities. He was a true citizen, for he believed in doing unto others as he would that others should do unto him. He was a man of earnest convictions, of uncompromising conscience, of honorable impulses. He lived not to himself alone, but to contribute his share of the world's work and to assume his full portion of its responsibilities.

"I know of no sentiment more appropriate to this occasion than the words of the immortal William Cullen Bryant, which remind us that we shall

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent hall of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and
soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

"There is no pocket in a shroud.' There are no politics in the tomb.

"Those who have sat with us in this Council chamber, and who are now gone from among men, we remember with chastened and kindly hearts. And so of our departed brother we all unite in saying, 'Honor to his memory; peace to his ashes.'"

The services were conducted by the Rev. Henry Harrison Brown of Glendale, Cal., an intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill.

The body was escorted to the funeral car at Thirtieth street and San Jose avenue by delegations from the Typographical Union and the Labor Council, headed by Schuppert's band. Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher of the Labor Council acted as marshal. Interment was at Mt. Olivet cemetery.

RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF J. J. O'NEILL.

Inasmuch as the labor movement has lost an earnest worker in the death of Joseph J. O'Neill on June 3, 1908, and his life work has been closely associated with the history of the San Francisco Labor Council during recent years, it is fitting that his associates should pay tribute to his services to the cause of trade unionism.

Born in Benicia, California, forty-three years ago, Mr. O'Neill joined San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, over twenty years ago. After following the printer's vocation in Eastern cities, he returned to the State of his birth, and soon became a factor in upholding the aims and principles of unionism in editing the *LABOR CLARION*. His work in that connection is well known.

Mr. O'Neill has represented this body in the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, and his union in the Washington convention of the International Typographical Union. His work on important committees has shown an ability to grasp the essentials we believe in, and to help guide the destinies of the movement with a conservative and intelligent hand.

After the disaster of two years ago, Mr. O'Neill worked ceaselessly to re-establish the official paper of this Council. He succeeded. Realizing the importance of centralizing the scattered unions after the ashes of the conflagration had grown cold, he was mainly instrumental in erecting the Labor Temple of the present day and organizing a plan whereby funds for a permanent structure could be accumulated. Therefore, in view of his record and efforts, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assembled this fifth day of June, 1908, that the death of J. J. O'Neill in the prime of manhood is deeply regretted, and the delegates pay earnest tribute to his efforts to further the interests of his fellowmen, particularly of those associated with him in the trade-union movement; be it further

Resolved, That we believe the *LABOR CLARION* and the Labor Temple are fitting memorials of his life work, and monuments to his ability; be it further

Resolved, That the Labor Council pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the departed by attending the funeral services in a body next Sunday afternoon; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved wife and mother and other relatives our heartfelt condolence, and trust that the sustaining power of Almighty God may be theirs; that they be given a copy of these resolutions, under the seal of the Council, and that the resolutions be printed in the *LABOR CLARION* and furnished the press.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

WHEREAS, death has removed from our midst Brother J. J. O'Neill, a public man known to be always favorable to the interests of the people, a talented journalist and a delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League, therefore be it

Resolved, that with profound grief we record the departure of our brother, who had so earnestly identified himself with movements for the common good; who had been a consistent and valuable member of many organizations; and who had in both public and private life endeared himself to his associates by his fidelity to the principles he advocated, and his usefulness to his fellow man. And be it further

Resolved, that the members of this League tender their sincere sympathy to the sorrowing friends and relatives of our departed associate; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Asiatic Exclusion League; that copies be given for publication to the daily papers of San Francisco and to the labor press of the United States; and that copies be given to the bereaved wife and mother of our deceased brother.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
CHARLES F. KNIGHT,
CHARLES PARKER,
G. B. BENHAM.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

The action of the Waiters' Union in reducing its initiation fee from \$5.00 to \$2.50, after receiving the circular letter from the California State Federation of Labor, is worthy of commendation. Five dollars is a reasonable fee, and there are times when a man associates himself with his fellows and reaps the benefits of the work they have done and has no just cause to complain at an entrance price within the bounds, but it is high time to protest against some initiation fees. When one come right down to bottom principles, the labor movement is founded on mutual organization for the common good. The idea is to admit all into a union who will join, and there is continual agitation among many organizations to swell the membership. The amount received from initiation fees is small in the aggregate, and it is doubtful whether there would be any loss to anyone should there be no charge at all. However that may be, the one fact remains that the fee should be small, and the waiters have set an example that many other unions could follow with profit to themselves and benefit to all the movement stands for.

* * *

One of the San Francisco dailies, commenting on the likely planks to be inserted in the Republican platform, disapproves in characteristic style of "fly-paper platforms, intended to catch whatever lights upon them." Speaking of labor interests, the article continues: "No 'labor' issue has any legitimate place in national politics, but a certain class of agitators will seek to procure a party pledge whose essence shall be that courts shall deal with questions involving the rights of labor on principles other than those which are applied in dealing with property rights." Then comes an appeal for equality before the law, and "that nothing shall be permitted to one class of citizens which is denied to any other class of citizens."

The sentence "rights of labor on principles other than those which are applied in dealing with property rights" tells the story—from one standpoint. Reduced to a minimum, the editorial writer believes that "labor" is so much merchandise, that it should be bartered for in the open market, and that the laws governing the sale of sugar or steel or railroad rates are also applicable to "labor."

Labor is an inherent right. It is as much part of a man's existence or being as the air or light. It opens the question of the welfare, not only of the individual, but of those dependent upon him, and, in the broadest aspect, of the community in general. All that is contained in the word "labor" affects the conditions of millions of people, their environment, leisure, recreation, modes of living, wages, and all that pertains to life. Yet this writer under discussion says: "No 'labor' issue has any legitimate place in national politics." There must be "equality" between the man and the commodity—between the home and the contents of the grocery store! Could there be a more heartless doctrine advocated in the year of grace 1908?

The right to blacklist as well as boycott is asked by the newspaper writer, should the boycott be allowed? There is a difference between the two. The constitutional right of men to buy or not to buy is admitted, as well as the rights of free speech and free press. Whenever there is a boycott there is an underlying reason, and until that reason is analyzed it is impossible to accurately judge of the merits of the controversy. If it is to be presumed by the anti-boycotters that one man has a right to control the actions of those competing with him in business and of, perhaps, thousands of employees in their relation to the community and proper desire for betterment, then indeed is a vicious stand taken. Modern society is too complex to admit of one or two men's "right" to control the well-being of a large number simply because the one has the power of money. And the talk against the boycott is ab-

surd. We all boycott. We have our likes and dislikes, and in our every-day relations we are controlled by these human feelings. Among organizations, whether of capital or labor, the boycott is commonly used, and used most by those who talk and write against it. The Boston tea party was a practical application of the boycott, and down through the years we have had many other notable instances in our national life.

When a trade union asks its associate members and friends not to purchase an article or patronize a store, there is always a reason. If any attempt should be made to prevent those who desired to purchase from purchasing, then a wrong would be committed. But in asking members and those interested in the questions affecting employment to patronize or not to patronize is a right, particularly when, in nearly every instance, the desire is to procure shorter hours or a better rate of pay or to help educate the children—all of which may be withheld by the greed of one or two men, and favored by the majority of the employers in the line of business concerned.

* * *

Some time ago the proprietor of the McRoskey mattress house was interviewed by a committee from the Labor Council. He expressed himself as surprised that men would leave their employment to see him on matters that were his concern alone. He proceeded along this line. The gentleman, like many others, evidently forgot that he was simply one of many, and that his actions are reflexed in the community in which he lives. Mr. McRoskey didn't see why there should be any objection to him hiring non-union men or working them an hour longer than his competitors. They (the employees) were satisfied, and so was Mr. McRoskey—somewhat naturally.

The foregoing is one instance of many that come to the attention of those connected with the labor movement. In this case, men gave of their time to interview the proprietor of the bedding concern, in an attempt to adjust differences. What was their reason? In the first place, it was impersonal—there was the realization that if the union should disappear there would be a return to conditions that possibly Mr. McRoskey himself might deplore. In the second place, if the gentleman under discussion worked his men longer hours or paid them less than his competitors, then the latter would agitate for like "privileges." In the next place, the action would affect other trades and callings, if permitted to continue without protest. There is a desire to keep machinery running by the same force of men as long as possible, on the ground that idle machinery "doesn't pay." Neither does the over-worked man or woman. If the attempt to install non-union conditions should prevail in the line of business under discussion, then the employers in other vocations would want to try and lengthen the hours or pay less money, in some instances, at least. And thus both the fair employer and the unionists would lose in the long run, if the trade organization failed to thwart the efforts.

While we admit Mr. McRoskey has a legal right to hire whoever he pleases, and to work as long as he likes, yet when he states that such steps are not our "concern," he shows a lamentable ignorance of our relations one to the other. No man is a law unto himself, and one can't do as he likes without affecting not only those directly associated with him, but the people at large, for even though a man's influence is small, yet it concerns the community of which he is a part.

The Labor Council committee visited Mr. McRoskey because of a desire to settle the controversy and because of a proper interest in the welfare of those in the line of business who would be hurt by selfish action. Every man and woman working for wages is concerned in the attitude taken by an employer in questions governing employment, and the general interest is worth the most.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

Juvenile Court of District of Columbia Authorized to Issue Permits Under Certain Conditions.

A synopsis of the child labor law of the District of Columbia, passed by the Congress at the session just closed, is given herewith.

The Juvenile Court is given discretion in cases arising under the law. That court is allowed to issue a permit for work to any child between the ages of twelve and fourteen, on application of a parent, guardian or "next friend," when it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the work will not injure the child physically or morally, and is necessary for the support of the child or an invalid relative.

The principal section of the bill provides that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any workshop, factory, business office, mercantile establishment, store, telegraph or telephone office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, club, theater, bowling alley, laundry, bootblack stand, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. Nor may any child under fourteen be employed in any work of any kind for wages during the regular school hours of the District, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

No child under sixteen may be employed in any of the establishments named above, unless the employer keeps on file, and open to the inspection of inspectors provided for in the bill, two complete lists of all the children he employs, one to be posted conspicuously near the entrance to the establishment, together with the age and schooling certificates approved by the proper authorities. In exceptional cases, however, the judge of the Juvenile Court may, upon recommendation of the superintendent of schools, waive the necessity of the schooling certificate, the age certificate, duly sworn to as prescribed in the bill, in such cases entitling the child, with the approval of the court, to be employed.

No child under sixteen may be employed in any work for more than eight hours a day, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m., nor may the number of hours of work required in any one week exceed forty-eight. Employers are required to post printed notices showing the hours of work required, the hour of going to work, the hour of release from work and the hours given to meals.

The Commissioners of the District are authorized to appoint two inspectors to carry out the intention of the act, who shall receive \$1,200 a year each.

No child under ten years old shall work as bootblack or vendor of newspapers or other articles in the District, and after July 1 next all children under sixteen engaging in such work will be required to wear a badge and carry a certificate issued by the proper authority, upon application of parent, guardian, or, in the absence of either of those, his next friend. But no child, even if provided with such a permit, may perform such work after 10 p. m. or before 6 a. m.

Children may be employed in a theatrical exhibition if the written consent of one of the District Commissioners is first obtained, under conditions prescribed in the act.

It is provided that the bill shall not apply to any child employed by the United States Senate, thus excepting the pages.

Persons employed or allowing to be employed children in violation of the act shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of not more than \$50, and any person who, after being notified by a truant officer or other proper agent that he is violating the law continues to violate it shall be fined not more than \$20 a day during the time that the violation continues. Persons who knowingly sign a false certificate are subject to a fine of \$50.

The secret of success is not a purchasable commodity.—*Ex.*

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held June 5, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Typographical, Geo. A. Tracy, L. F. Compton, J. M. Scott, L. Michelson, Philip Johnson, J. K. Phillips, C. H. Parker, Will J. French. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Referred to Secretary*—From James P. White, delegate from Printing Pressmen's Union, requesting leave of absence while attending convention of International Union. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Water Workers' Union, asking assistance of Council in dealing with the Spring Valley Water Company. From the Cloth Casket Workers' Union, calling attention to their present condition. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From the International Alliance of Stage Employes, replying to a request for information relative to Projecting Machine Operators' Union. *Referred to Special Committee*—From Machinists Union, No. 68, stating that the city was about to let out a contract for hydrants and other work to unfair firms and also requesting the appointment of a committee of three to assist in keeping the work in this State. Request complied with and committee appointed: Brothers Wisler, McCabe and Sweeney.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Carriage and Wagon Workers—Reported that they look for an early victory; are in the fifth week of their strike and request all unions to donate as liberally as possible. Moved that the Council donate \$100 to assist the Carriage and Wagon Workers Union; carried. Moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with affiliated unions and in the name of the Council request them to contribute to the Carriage and Wagon Workers; carried. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants—Business fair; have drawn up a new agreement to be presented to Sutro Baths, and requested that the Council instruct the Executive Committee to meet next Friday evening and bring in a report on the proposed agreement; request complied with.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee recommended that in the matter of the complaint from the management of the Central Theatre against the Janitors' Union, in declaring a boycott on that house, that the Janitors' Union be advised to notify the public that their difference with the Central Theatre had been adjusted, and that said theatre is now fair to organized labor; also that the Secretary communicate with that union and request them in future to consult the Council before proceeding with any similar boycott. 2d—That the request of the Retail Delivery Drivers for a boycott on Faber & Co. had been referred to the Secretary with instructions to investigate and report back to committee. 3d—The committee instructed the Secretary to communicate with the Vallejo Central Labor Council and inform them that they felt that the request of their Council relative to the regulation or adjustment of fares was hardly within the jurisdiction of this Council, and that in the opinion of the committee the remedy properly lies within the powers of the Railroad Commissioners, but that should the matter be brought before the Council on the question of the low wages paid to men working for that concern and the long hours they were compelled to work, the Council might then properly interfere. 4th—The request of Steam Engineers, No. 64, for assistance in unionizing the cooper shop of Herbert & Mark, was laid over and the Secretary instructed to summon representatives of that union, the Coopers and the Stationary Firemen to appear at the next meeting of the committee. 5th—The request of the Laundry Wagon Drivers, relative to adjusting affairs at Sheerin's Laundry, was referred to the Secretary to investigate and report back. 6th—The committee decided to call a special meeting for Sunday, June

14, at 1 p. m., at which time it was proposed to consider the question of the unfair firms published in the LABOR CLARION. The Secretary was empowered to summon such unions as had been decided on by the committee. Report of committee concurred in.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Reported that it had accepted the donation of a sterling silver loving cup from Prager & Co. as a prize for Labor Day. 2d—That it had received credentials from the City Front Federation for John McLaughlin and John Mahoney. From the Allied Provision Trades Council for Joseph Verra and M. E. Decker. Delegates seated. 3d—The Committee on Music reported that it had engaged a band of twenty-four pieces in the name of the Council. The Committee on Grounds reported that Superintendent McLaren of Golden Gate Park had expressed a willingness to co-operate and to make any arrangements the committee might desire in reference to the stadium. The committee submitted to the Council the following line of march, which was accepted: From Third street, out Market to Van Ness avenue, up Van Ness avenue to Washington, countermarch down Van Ness avenue to Market, down Market to Eighth and disband. The Secretary of the committee was instructed to notify all delegates that the grand marshal will be selected on Tuesday evening, June 16, and the marshal for the Miscellaneous Division on the same evening; also recommended that the Marine Cooks and Stewards and Marine Firemen be invited to participate in the parade. Report of committee concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Submitted a lengthy report on the proposed weights and measures law. Moved that the proposed bill be printed in the LABOR CLARION, and that consideration of same be made a special order of business for 9:30 next Friday evening; carried.

Delegate Tracy, on behalf of the delegates of Typographical Union No. 21, submitted resolutions in memory of our late brother, Joseph J. O'Neill. (See resolutions in LABOR CLARION.) Moved to adopt resolutions by a rising vote; carried unanimously. Moved that when the Council adjourns it does so out of respect to the memory of Brother O'Neill; carried. Moved that the charter be draped for a period of sixty days; carried. Moved that the Council engage music for the funeral and that the Council parade in a body; also that the Secretary be appointed marshal for the occasion; carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The matter of the boycott on the Mission French Laundry Company was considered and after considerable discussion it was moved that a boycott be declared on said laundry. Amended, that action on this matter be postponed until next Friday evening; carried.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported that the proposed cut in wages in Odd Fellows Cemetery would not take place, on the promise of the board of directors of that institution. Also that the management of Sheerin's Laundry had promised to adjust any difference in reference to the Laundry Wagon Drivers.

RECEIPTS—Web Pressmen, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Water Workers, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Horseshoers, \$12; Cooks, \$14; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$12; Cemetery Employes, \$8; Soda Wagon Drivers, \$4; Barbers, \$14; Drug Clerks, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$12; Ship Painters, \$4; Postoffice Clerks, \$8; Rammermen, \$2; Sail Makers, \$2; Tanners, \$2; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Waitresses, \$10; Pavers, \$2; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2; Photo Engravers, \$4. Total, \$150.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; office postage, \$9; Bulletin, 25 cents; Examiner, 75 cents; LABOR CLARION, \$25; H. S. Crocker, \$4.50; Pacific Carriage Co., horse and buggy, \$6; hall rent, \$57.50; J. Monahan & Co., printing, \$5; Donation to Carriage Workers, \$100. Total, \$258.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

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ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met Saturday, June 6, 1908, President O. A. Tveitmoe in the chair.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES—On roll call of members the secretary reported a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting (May 23rd) were then read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Ernest G. Pape, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, in reference to contributions; received and filed and the Secretary directed to answer. From Congressmen E. A. Hayes and Julius Kahn, advising of their acceptance of an invitation to address the League. From the Hon. E. A. Hayes, acknowledging receipt of the League's request for a copy of the "Treaty of Portsmouth between Japan and Russia," and advising of having taken steps to procure same. From William Beal, South Omaha, Neb., relative to obtaining a popular vote on Japanese exclusion. From Alfred Maulin, Paris, France, to President Tveitmoe, advising of a publication on the "Problem of Civilization." From E. S. Simpson, managing editor of the *Call*, to President Tveitmoe, in reference to a recent communication on behalf of the League, calling attention to figures on Japanese immigration. From a large number of individuals, libraries and colleges, requesting information on Japanese exclusion and immigration; received and all requests complied with. From the Hon. S. H. Piles, U. S. Senate, expressing regret at not having his recent address on Asiatic immigration published. From Sailors of the Pacific, Machinists Auxiliary No. 1, Stage Employees of Los Angeles, Martha Washington Council, Daughters of Liberty, Riggers and Stevedores, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco Mailers Union No. 18, Fishermen of the Pacific Coast and Alaska, Rammermen, Abraham Lincoln and Grant Councils, Jr., O. U. A. M., remitting their regular monthly contributions; received and acknowledged.

BILLS.

A. E. Yoell, salary	\$35.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary	20.00
T. McCarthy, salary	15.00
Postage	10.00
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	6.00
H. S. Crocker Co., supplies	4.00
Magazines	.50
Western Towel Company	1.00
Purity Supply Company	1.50
Organized Labor Publishing Company, 1000 copies 32 pages April minutes	35.75
1000 letter sheets	2.50
Paper for typewriter	2.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported having attended to all routine work, the mailing of information and publications to a large number of individuals and societies making inquiries for same; likewise the sending out of proceedings to all organizations in the State and individuals throughout the country.

COMMITTEES—All standing committees reported progress.

Special Committee—The committee appointed to submit a plan for ascertaining the views held by candidates for the United States Senate, House of Representatives and the State Legislature on the Asiatic exclusion question, and for placing political parties on record upon the same question, submitted a report which was adopted and ordered submitted to the League for approval.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Delegate Benham reported that the request of the League in reference to the publication in the *Pacific Monthly* of an article by Dr. David Starr Jordan, would be ready for the League at the next regular meeting.

NEW BUSINESS—By motion and unanimously concurred in by the Executive Board, it was ordered that when we adjourn we do adjourn in respect to Mr. J. J. O'Neill, a member of the League. The following committee was also appointed to draft suitable resolutions in memory of our deceased mem-

ber J. J. O'Neill, with instructions that the same be properly engrossed and sent to the bereaved family, and that publication be given the press—George B. Benham, Chas. Parker and Chas. F. Knight.

Delegate Benham submitted the names of a number of prominent socialists identified with that movement and recommended that they be sent all information relative to the Asiatic question.

The following contributions were received for the past two weeks:

Granite Cutters of Knowles	\$ 1.30
Golden West Lodge Machinists, Jr. Order 1	10.50
Choppers Friendship Club	5.00
Hackmen, No. 24	1.50
Bookbinders, No. 31	2.00
Laundry Workers, No. 26	10.00
Sailors' Union of the Pacific	30.00
Golden West Lodge, Jr. Order of Machinists 1	1.50
Theatrical Stage Employees of Los Angeles	.72
Martha Washington Council, D. of L.	3.00
Riggers and Stevedores	12.50
Photo Engravers, No. 8	2.00
Mailers' Union, No. 72	.72
Fisherman's Union of the Pacific	20.00
Rammermen	1.50
Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.	2.40
Grant Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.	2.15

Respectfully submitted,
A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the League will take place this Sunday, June 14th, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Delegates and interested friends are earnestly requested to attend.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Moraghan Oyster Company.

**FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY**

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

CALIFORNIA LEATHER NOVELTY WORKS

DESIGNERS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF

ART LEATHER GOODS

39th and San Pablo Ave., Herald Bldg., Oakland

This is the Only concern on the Pacific Coast that manufactures goods stamped with the Union Label.

Almost every man in last year's Labor Day Parade wore a leather belt manufactured by us.

Samples may be seen at Pragers, Market and Jones Streets, S. F.

**Vacation Prices
NOW**

—and all the CREDIT you
—want at the store the Mis-
—sion depends upon.

O'REILLY
Cloak and Suit Co.

2045 MISSION STREET
Near Sixteenth Street



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Women and girls to work on fruit and canning. Register names and addresses California Canneries Company, Eighteenth and Minnesota streets, Potrero. Active season begins June 15th. Experienced canners wanted. Highest wages paid. Absolutely healthful and moral surroundings. All interests of employes carefully thought out. Call and see for yourself. Take Third and Kentucky Street cars, or Fillmore and 16th. Also register Napa Canning Company, Napa, Cal. Splendid climate and profitable summer outing. Season begins July 1st.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS **WHY?**

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, held on Sunday, June 7, 1908, at headquarters, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, Cal., at 1 p. m.

After adopting suitable resolutions, the Council adjourned to attend the funeral of Joseph J. O'Neill, editor of the LABOR CLARION.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 7 p. m., President Geo. A. Tracy in the chair.

Present—President Geo. A. Tracy; First Vice-President A. M. Thompson, Second Vice-President William Rambo, Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan, Fourth Vice-President Henry Sager, Fifth Vice-President M. T. Murray, Seventh Vice-President Perry Burlingame, Eight Vice-President W. G. Ross, Ninth Vice-President T. C. Seaward and Secretary-Treasurer Geo. W. Bell. Absent—Sixth Vice-President Fannie Koehl.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Samuel Gompers, in regard to resolutions passed at the Vallejo convention. From Frank Morrison, in regard to the Secretary-Treasurer's bonds. From T. W. Day, in regard to the California Year Book. Communication from Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 2, of Eureka, was referred to Vice-President Perry Burlingame to investigate and report back to headquarters.

President Tracy reported that he had been working on laws to be submitted to our next convention, for the approval of the delegates. In regard to resolution No. 30, presented to the Vallejo convention by Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 77, and referred to the Executive Council, the work is progressing, and hope to have something definite to report to the Council at the next meeting.

Vice-President T. C. Seaward reported that Carpenters' Union, No. 1496, of Fresno, Cal., are in trouble with their employers, and have been locked out since the 22d of May for refusing to go back to the nine hour work day for eight hours' pay. The men are standing together, but need financial aid. It was decided to send out an appeal to the affiliated unions, asking them to render all the assistance possible.

Vice-President Perry Burlingame reported the labor movement in Humboldt County in pretty fair shape, but requested the Council to send an organizer there if possible. The matter was left in the hands of the President and Secretary-Treasurer, with instructions to comply with the request if possible to do so.

Vice-President M. T. Murray reported everything quiet in San Jose, and the committee is busy preparing for the convention next October.

First Vice-President and General Organizer A. M. Thompson submitted a lengthy report of his labors from March 1st to June 7th. Organizer Thompson has covered the counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda, Sonoma, Napa, and Marin, organizing new unions and reorganizing some that had become delinquent.

FINANCES—The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of \$1,202.00 had been drawn since March 1st, 1908. Receipts during the same period, \$749.26, and balance in treasury, \$352.49.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Second Vice-President William Rambo and Seventh Vice-President Perry Burlingame reported the Secretary's books correct.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. BELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

Every one of the 140 lamplighters in Boston is a member of the Lamplighters' Union.

IMPRISONED BECAUSE DOG BARKED.

A case is reported from New York that illustrates the use (misuse) of the injunction.

One day a striking wireman climbed a pole near a house occupied by a union man and his wife.

A dog belonging to the couple came out of the house and barked at the pole climber.

The wife of the union man, addressing the dog, said, calling him by name, "Get away from here. Do not bark at that black sheep."

The husband came out and spoke to his wife and the couple then entered the house. Complaint was made to Judge Dayton that the injunction had been violated, and the judge sentenced the couple to sixty days' imprisonment for contempt of his injunction order.—Ex.

There are about 3,000 laborers in the Federal service at the port of New York and they receive an average of \$2.50 a day.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
June is blue on white.

The Features

of a good suit are: class of cut, choice of pattern, and superiority of workmanship.

¶ Years of experience enable me to cut, fit and finish a suit of class. One trial convinces a customer that I possess the knowledge that a tailor should know.

¶ All garments are made by experienced union labor.

¶ I carry an unsurpassed line of imported and domestic woolsens.

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A CARY SAFE

Richardson Brothers, General Agents
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Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Phone WEST 6000.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, June 14
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

THE FADETES OF BOSTON (CAROLINE B. NICHOLS, Conductor); BERT LEVY; ZENO, JORDAN AND ZENO; SADIE SHERMAN; SMITH AND CAMPBELL; WORLD AND KINGSTON; DEVLIN AND ELWOOD; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week great comedy hit of JESSE LASKEY'S "SEVEN HOBOES," in the satire on tramp life, "ON THE ROAD."

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

BEST SMOKE ON EARTH

RED SEAL CIGAR
UNION MADE

RED SEAL CIGAR CO., MANUFACTURERS
133 Hartford St., S. F.



IMPORTANT! TO WORKINGMEN

Owing to the fact that there has been a reduction in cotton materials, denims, canvas, etc., we are now in a position to quote special prices on overalls, jumpers and all other garments of a like nature. The same high quality of workmanship is maintained.

IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Iron Trades Council was called to order at 8:15 p. m., June 8, 1908, President J. W. Sweeney in the chair, twenty-one delegates being present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From A. J. Gallagher, Secretary Labor Day Parade Committee, requesting Council to appoint committee to act in conjunction; referred to new business. From International Association of Machinists, No. 284, entering protest against Best Manufacturing Co., on account of discrimination, and requesting Council to take the matter up with the Metal Trades; referred to new business.

BILLS.

Secretary salary	\$10.00
Treasurer, salary	1.00
Secretary, expense	.75
Hall rent	5.00
Goldwin & Slyter, printing	2.50

\$19.25

REPORTS OF UNIONS—No particular change.

NEW BUSINESS—Regarding communication from Labor Day Parade Committee, Dominic Kane and T. Reardon appointed to represent the Council.

The Secretary of the Council was directed to communicate with Secretary of the Metal Trades and find out if Best Manufacturing Co. are still members of the Association.

Brother Misner reported that there was quite a little city work to be done and also that same may possibly be done by Baker & Hamilton, in Benicia. Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act with Machinists' committee in protesting to the authorities, as this firm is unfair, and also request that work be kept in city. Brothers Misner, Reardon and Sandeman were appointed.

The difficulty between Machinists and Stationary Firemen regarding fireman on the Mail Dock was settled satisfactorily.

RECEIPTS.

International Assn. of Machinists, No. 284	\$10.00
International Assn. of Machinists, No. 68	7.00
Iron Molders	14.00
Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 316	3.00
	\$34.00
Expenses	\$19.25

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. E. SANDEMAN, Secretary.

Orpheum.

The bill at the Orpheum beginning this Sunday matinee will present for its chief feature the Fadettes of Boston, the most celebrated of all Women's Orchestras. They are sure of an enthusiastic reception for their visits are always a delight to this music-loving community, and in no city in the Union are they held in higher esteem than in San Francisco. Bert Levy, the popular artist of the New York *Morning Telegraph* will depict famous men and pretty women. Sadie Sherman, baritone and mimic, will appear in her own sketch, "At The Photographer's." Zeno, Jordan and Zeno will make their first appearance at this theatre. It will be the last week of Smith and Campbell, World and Kingston, Devlin and Ellwood, and of Jesse Lasky's Seven Hoboes in the satire on tramp life, "On The Road." A series of particularly interesting Motion Pictures which have just been received from Paris will close an entertainment which for novelty, variety and artistic merit has never been surpassed in the history of vaudeville.

FIVE ORGANIZERS WANTED.

We want five more organizers for the Commoners of America, a fraternal beneficial organization. Our men are making good money among the working people of this city. A liberal proposition and easy work is offered to those acquainted with union men. Call 207 Monadnock Building. ****

JAPANESE INVADING OREGON ORCHARDS.

Japanese are supplanting white laborers in the orchards of the Hood River country. White families who have been in the habit of going there to help gather the fruit crop and securing a job after they arrive, had better see to getting the job before going or they may arrive to find their places supplied by Japs.

That was the tenor of a recent letter read to the Federated Trades Council of Portland from Floyd L. Lewis, a union man.

Lewis said a great change was fast coming over the Hood River country in that where formerly none but white people had been employed, Japanese were now working in constantly increasing numbers.

Smoke the La Pacosta, the best ten-cent union-made cigar. **

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Now occupies its own commodious and convenient banking room in the magnificent Humboldt Building, 783 Market Street.

A general banking business transacted. Checking and savings accounts solicited.

Safe Deposit Boxes rented in our fire- and burglar-proof armor plate vaults at very reasonable expense.

Open Saturday evening for the convenience of depositors from 6 to 8 o'clock.

\$1.00—A WEEK—\$1.00 Ready Made Suits

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TOM DILLON

San Francisco's
Leading Hatter

712 Market Street
Opposite Call Bldg.

UNION MADE HATS
\$2.50 and Up

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are **PERFECT**. They are made by competent mechanics having served



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THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.

THE ONLY STORES IN CALIFORNIA HANDLING UNION LABEL PIANOS are those conducted by **EILERS MUSIC CO.**, 975 Market St.—1220 Fillmore St.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

By coming down town to our new store at 340 Kearny St., you can easily save \$10 on the next made to order suit of clothes you buy. We can satisfy you in style and fit and save you money.

We have the newest designs in Summer Suitings; nobby browns, neat grays, striped and plaid effects, fresh from the mills and can build you a suit for \$15.00 that the average tailor would charge \$25.00 for.

Union labor—every garment with the Union Label—made in faultless style with the best of trimmings and up-to-date in every respect.

This Label in Every
Garment



This Label in Every
Garment

SCOTCH PLAID TAILORS

340 Kearny St., S. F.

1054 Washington St., Oakland



AMONG THE UNIONS.

San Francisco Lodge No. 286, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, has decided to meet once a month, on the third Tuesday, until further notice.

The Bakers' Union No. 24 at its last regular meeting discussed the question of parading on Labor Day, but deferred action until the meeting to be held June 20.

Under instructions of the District Council of Blacksmiths, George Sandeman, Secretary of the Iron Trades Council, is collecting a subscription from the working members of the blacksmiths' trade to aid members of the craft who are on strike on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at this time.

C. W. Radebold, Business Agent of the Pressmen's Union, George Duffield, of the Pressmen's Assistants' Union, and J. Parla, of the Web Pressmen's Union left Tuesday for Mobile, Ala., to attend the annual convention of the I. P. P. and A. U.

The Janitors' Union reports that the trouble it had with the Central Theatre, on account of a man who refused to join the union, has been satisfactorily arranged and that the playhouse is now fair.

T. A. Reardon and Dominick Kane were selected at a meeting of the Iron Trades Council to represent that body in the Labor Day Parade Committee of the Labor Council.

Steam Fitters' Union No. 46 has made the following nominations for officers to be filled during the ensuing term: President, A. B. Clark; Vice-President, Benjamin Swansen; Recording Secretary, T. A. Reardon; Financial Secretary, James J. Kenny; Treasurer, Anton Lundstrom; Trustees—Thos. Shaughnessy, H. Geyer and W. W. Cook; Inspector, M. Cottrell; Guard, F. E. Arthur; Executive Board—Edward Haine, Joseph Winter, Robert Collyer, Hugh Delaney and C. C. House.

The union has named the following to represent it in the several bodies with which it is affiliated: Delegates to the Iron Trades Council—T. A. Reardon, Frederick Penny and B. Swanson; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council—James J. Kenny and F. E. Arthur; Delegate to the Vallejo Trades Council, T. E. Pfeiffer.

Cooks' Helpers Union, Local No. 110, at its last regular meeting nominated the following as candidates for officers for the ensuing term: President, J. Schwarz and William E. King; Vice-President, A. Waldman and J. C. Morris; Financial Secretary—Treasurer, Henry Huber; Business Agent, M. L. Meyer and Robert Pritchard; Chaplain, George Enos and Paul Girborn; Conductor, E. Nelson, William Schmidt and James Collins; Trustees—A. Wilson, Paul Girborn, William E. King, George Enos and J. Lebone; Executive Board, A. Wilson, Paul Lovetich, R. Sequessor, E. Nelson, F. Martin, William E. King, George Enos, J. C. Morris and Louis Irvin.

The local has nominated the following to represent it in councils: Delegates to Labor and to Provision Trades Council, Henry Huber, A. Wilson, M. L. Meyer, J. Schwarz, R. Pritchard and William E. King; Delegates to the Local Joint Council, A. Waldman, Arthur Wilson, William E. King, J. C. Morris, George Jacobson, Paul Girborn and R. Pritchard.

The following have been nominated as candidates for officers for the Cigar Makers' Union for the ensuing term: President, F. Wescott; Vice-President, D. Hetzell; Financial Secretary, George Simmons; Recording Secretary, F. M. Wolf and Robert Ricker; Treasurer, Charles E. Gleimer; Sergeant at Arms, H. Scholke; Trustees—P. Hanlon, George Tyrell and Alexander McDonald.

H. Knoble, George Simmons and P. Hand were selected to represent the union in the Labor Council.

Grocery Clerks' Union No. 646 presented a new time schedule, which is to go into effect June 15. This provides that the clerks shall work in all days of the week, except Saturday and Sunday, 11 hours, between 6 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. and 13 hours on Saturday, between 6 o'clock a. m. and 10 p. m. No work on Sunday. It was announced that 15 owners of groceries have agreed to stand by that agreement and that the other owners are being interviewed by committees. The union received four petitions for membership and two candidates were obligated.

The Teamsters' Union at its last regular meeting indorsed the program of the American Federation of Labor along political lines and donated \$100 to its fund. The union donated \$250 to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union. This union voted to parade on Labor Day.

The Labor Council has decided that the parade on Labor Day shall be from Third and Market streets, along Market street to Van Ness Avenue, to Washington street, countermarch to Market and Eighth streets.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th and Folsom. Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia. Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement. Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart. Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky. Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission. Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom. Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton. Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe. Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays. Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters. Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street. Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom. Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th. Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market. Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall. Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517a Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy. Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L. Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores. Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View. Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland. Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters. Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy. Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome. Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., Advance Hall, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez. Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church. Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero. Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave. Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas. Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday. Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard. Milkmen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia. Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway. Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero. Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple. Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart. Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie. Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie. Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart. Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street. Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom. Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma. Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro. Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th. Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall. Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave. Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday. Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. Will J. French, Secy. Meet last Saturday of month, 316 14th. Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market. Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue. Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy. Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna. Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
*Monotype machines.
*Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(176) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(14) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(83) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Meccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(142) *Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(43) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Falsst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott & Alexander, 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

LOCAL UNION NO. 6.

The following is a list of carriage and wagon, general repair and paint shops who have signed agreement with Local Union, No. 6, of San Francisco, and are working under fair conditions. Kindly see that any work you may have will be sent to one of these shops.

PAINT SHOPS.

G. Musetti & Co., 510 Davis street.
Morris, C. H., Polk and Elm Ave.
Ross, Fred, Fell and Scott streets.
Lattimore, A., 616 Turk street.
Desmond, W. E., 951 Capp street.
G. Bennetti & Co., Drumm and Broadway streets.
Gibbeau & Matheson, 1765 15th street.
Ayers & Peterson, 320 Fulton street.
McDade, G., 21st and Folsom streets.
Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores street.

TRIMMERS.

Morgan, E. H., 703 Valencia street.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOPS.

Maier & Son, 2335 Mission street.
Maher & Son, 24th and Bryant ave.
Woodward, Fell and Scott streets.
Wm. Roberts, 67-69 Hermann street.
Feno, J., 3160 Mission street.
Reardon, M., 315 Broderick street.
Resnick, H. & Co., 2135 Market street.
Mollet & O'Rourke, Railroad and 14th aves., S. Falkenstein & Stewart, 18th and Sanchez.
Rackerby & Tibbits, Mission, bet. 9th and 10th.
General Motor Co., 14th and Valencia streets.
Fanzre & Co., Montgomery ave. and Mason street.
Anderson, C. E., 16th and Railroad ave., South.
Wilfert Bros., G., 24th and Potrero ave.
Lemkau, C., Grove, between Octavia and Gough.
Virgilio & Co., Drumm and Broadway streets.
Thompson, 3011 Mission street.
Unrath, P., 2428 Mission street.
Modern Repair Co., 314 Main street.
F. Gelsen & Son, 532 Gough street.
Norrington, H., 6th and Point Lobos avenues.
Rentschler, F., 1765 15th street.
Allen Williams, 8th, between Bryant and Brannan.
Wehmann, J., 7th and Point Lobos avenues.
Herrold, C., San Bruno road and Army street.
Schmidt & Son, 494 Waller street.
Southmann & Krause, 1330 7th avenue, Sunset.
C. Demartini & Co., 327 Bay street.
M. Dufay, Grove and Buchanan streets.
L. Anderson, 2907 Gough street.
Hunt, L. B., 3767 24th street.
J. I. Nelson, 2965 Mission street.
P. Parsson, 612 6th street.
F. Hoffman & Sons, 1251 Webster street.

19 DAYS

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20 Montgomery Street

Take Cars to 19th Avenue and H Street or Ingleside Cars and transfer to Parkside Cars.

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San Francisco:
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Address

GOSSIP OF THE TOILERS.

Labor unions are no new invention. Accurate records of their existence in Roman times have been dug up in Pompeii.

Approximately 125,000 unskilled laborers are affiliated with the General Federation of Trades unions in Germany.

In Germany all workmen, servants and clerks above 16, and getting less than \$500 a year, are obliged by law to insure against old age.

If a miner is killed by an explosion in Japan the law is that his family shall receive \$25 or 100 days' wages formerly earned by the deceased.

St. Paul (Minn.) Typographical Union has decided to take a hand in the political game, and a special committee has been authorized to arrange the preliminaries.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$200,000 more to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York, bringing the total of his gifts to that body up to \$527,000.

Work was resumed recently in all coal mines in Illinois. The vote on the proposition to accept the operators' proposal of the scale of 1906 was 21,107 for accepting to 19,146 against.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has handed down a decision which renders boycotts in all forms illegal. The decision of a lower court that a union, being an unincorporated body, could not be sued, is reversed.

It is said that the Canadian Government railroads have agreed to recognize the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and that 2,000 employees of the International Railroad have joined the organization.

Applications for the organizations of divisions in South America and in the Canal Zone have been received by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The applications from South America come chiefly from Brazil.

The labor men of Memphis, Tenn., are planning to again have representation in the Tennessee Legislature. It is likely a plan similar to the one adopted two years ago will be again adopted this year, in order to secure the choice of organized labor as to who shall represent it in the Legislature.

The latest addition to the federation of employees already reported covering trades in the mechanical department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad is the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. They will increase the federation in strength by 35,000 men.

It was recommended at the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held at Columbus, Ohio, that an age limit of 50 years be established, so that no man may be taken into the order after that age if he has never been a member.

The first use of the word "strike" in its present accepted sense occurred in the London *Chronicle* in 1765. In September of that year are numerous references to a great suspension of labor in the Northern coal fields, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for higher wages.

May Day this year is probably a record-breaker in the labor world. It was remarkable for the scarcity of disturbances along industrial lines, there being very few strikes throughout the country inaugurated on this day, the hard times from which the country is just emerging doubtless preventing the men in the various crafts from bringing a further trouble on the expiration of their yearly wage contracts.

Thomas Price, Premier of South Australia, is one of the most remarkable men produced by organized labor. He was born in North Wales. At 30 he emigrated, settled in Adelaide, and was employed on the building of the Parliament House, where he now acts as Premier. Mr. Price served as secretary of the Adelaide Masons' and Bricklayers' Society, and also of the Labor party of which he became leader. He has sat continuously in the South Australia Parliament for 15 years.



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Extra high Napoleon cut; the
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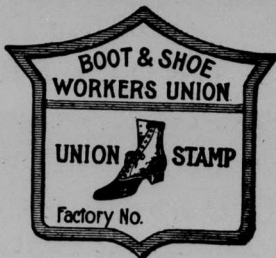


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Best grade of calf vamps; full comfortable toes, double re-inforced shanks, hard welted triple soles. Guaranteed to wear **\$3**



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Made of a wearable grade of veal calf. Plain and tipped toes, double soles; in lace and elastic sides **\$2**

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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.